

THE WASHINGTON TIMES

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WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 14, 1896.



BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to news stands, which are returnable, and which are in fact returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulation doesn't give them.

The family circulation of The Times is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper and is believed to be fully two times that of its afternoon contemporary.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 14, 1896, was as follows:

Saturday, August 8,	43,335
Sunday, August 9,	23,966
Monday, August 10,	42,705
Tuesday, August 11,	42,844
Wednesday, August 12,	42,636
Thursday, August 13,	43,368
Friday, August 14,	43,476

Total copies printed 282,330
Less damaged copies, copies left over, unsold, in office, and copies returned, unsold, from news stands and branch offices 27,208

Total 255,122
I solemnly swear that the above is a correct statement of the circulation of The Washington Times for the week ended Aug. 14, 1896, and that every copy was delivered or mailed for a valuable consideration.

WILLIAM T. OLIVER,
Superintendent of Circulation.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of August, A. D. 1896.
[SEAL.] ERNEST G. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

Twelve Hours Ago.

If you miss any news in the morning edition look in the list below. What you're looking for was probably printed in yesterday evening's edition, and as The Times never repeats you'll have to take both editions to get all the news as quick as it happens.

POPULISTS ISSUE A BOOK—Congressional Committee Report for Democratic members.

CLAIMING FIFTY MILLIONS—Two Heirs Turn Up to an Indian Crows' Estate.

UNIQUE INFLUENCE CHARGED—Favorable Judges Contests the Will of the Mother.

OPENING THE BALL IN OHIO—Republican Campaign inaugurated at the State Capital.

MAY TURN WATSON DOWN—Popular Congressman Will Keep Here Next Week.

WORK OF TRAIN WRECKERS—They Caused the C. & O. Accident Near Alexandria.

HUBBARD IS NOW INSANE—John Butler Follows in His Wife's Footsteps.

COLORADO'S WILL LINGER—Weather Forecasts Dunwoody is in a Gracious Mood.

THIEVES AT HEADQUARTERS—Effort to Steal the Excise Board's Sample Liquors.

ADAMS EXPRESS MEN OUT—All Strike in New York and Washington Will Follow.

MISS DELIA STACEY'S PUFF—Publicly Smoked a Cigarette in a New York Street Car.

GAB JETS ADD TO HEAT—Fate Printing Room at Bureau Almost Unbearable.

OUNS WOUND WITH WIRE—They May Yet Be Used By This Government.

LEFT AFTER THE WEDDING—Jacob Davis Deserted the Bride He Was Forced to Marry.

SOCIETY WOMEN BEGGING—They Want to Go on the Cruiser Brooklyn's Trial Trip.

BRYAN'S FIB WAS FORGIVEN—He Prevaricated to Aid the Lady Who Later Became His Wife.

TOLD OF THEIR PATIENTS—Strange Experiences Related by Hospital Nurses.

SECRET SERVICE AT WORK—Alleged Mining of Silver Dollars in Guatemala.

JOHN KING'S Hired GIL—Aljo Broke the Chinaman's Counting Machine.

TOOK THE RHOES WITH HIM—Residents of Mount Pleasant Looking for John Giles.

PROOF OF MATTHEW'S GUILT—Married and Have No Doubt of Murdered Twin.

Better Employment for Wage Earners.

During the pending financial controversy the question of a fixed, unfluctuating rate of wages, together with a fair compensation for honest labor, is one that deeply concerns wage earners. While certain unavoidable contingencies have made it impossible to give overplus labor remunerative employment, there can be no successful contradiction of the fact that American working people command higher wages than those of any other country. It is also true that the complaint of lack of work is general throughout the world, and that there are fewer unemployed people in gold countries than in those that use the silver money standard. In order to make this statement clear compare the rate of wages paid in gold countries with that of the silver standard nations, and when calculating the difference bear in mind that the wages of the silver countries are estimated in depreciated money, which in reality has a purchasing power of considerably less than half that of the money of the gold country. Also note that the cost of living in silver countries is increased by inflated prices:

COUNTRIES ON A SILVER BASIS.

AUSTRIA.
This country is now on a gold basis, but the silver standard prevailed up to August, 1892. It is shown as a silver country because the latest statistics as to the rate of wages available for the year 1891, when the silver standard prevailed. Average daily wages for unskilled labor, from 40 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$1.30 per day. Estimated wealth, \$18,276,000,000. Foreign commerce, \$303,579,754 annually.

CHINA.

Unskilled labor, 10 to 20 cents per day; skilled labor, 20 to 40 cents per day. Commerce, \$230,764,858.

RUSSIA.

This country is nominally on a silver basis, though preparing to adopt the gold standard in the near future. The currency is paper, and in anticipation of the adoption of the gold standard, the paper ruble, though legally redeemable in silver, has appreciated in value until it has approximated the value of the gold ruble. Wages being paid in paper, have increased in purchasing power, with the increase in the value of the paper ruble. Unskilled labor, 40 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$1 per day. Estimated wealth, \$20,445,000,000. Commerce, \$613,059,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

With the exception of Costa Rica, which quite recently adopted the gold standard, all the countries of Central America have the silver standard. In these countries the wages of unskilled labor average from 12.5 to 50 cents per day, and for skilled labor from \$1 to \$2.50 per day. The combined annual foreign commerce of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador amounts to \$50,000,000.

PERU.

Unskilled labor, 20 to 35 cents per day; skilled labor, 40 to 70 cents per day. Commerce, \$25,500,000.

PERU.

Unskilled labor, 40 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$2.50 per day. Commerce, \$25,925,000.

URUGUAY.

Unskilled labor, 50 cents to \$1 per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Commerce, \$55,275,086.

MEXICO.

Unskilled labor, 45 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 60 cents to \$1.50 per day. Estimated wealth, \$4,000,000,000. Commerce, \$53,762,096.

COLOMBIA.

Unskilled labor, 25 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 60 cents to \$1.75 per day. Commerce, \$29,342,000.

JAPAN.

Unskilled labor, 15 to 20 cents per day; skilled labor, 30 cents to 60 cents per day. Commerce, \$19,422,975.

INDIA.

Unskilled labor, from 11 to 17 cents per day; skilled labor, 23 to 45 cents per day. Commerce, \$472,590,118.

ECUADOR.

Unskilled labor, 20 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 60 cents to \$1.25 per day. Commerce, \$6,737,000.

COUNTRIES ON A GOLD BASIS.

BRAZIL.
This country is nominally on a gold basis, but the currency is depreciated paper. Unskilled labor, 50 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$2.25 per day. Commerce, \$279,463,531.

BELGIUM.
Unskilled labor, 50 to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.20 per day. Estimated wealth, \$5,035,000,000. Commerce, \$505,499,492.

DENMARK.
Unskilled labor, 50 to 75 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.20 per day. Estimated wealth, \$2,020,000,000. Commerce, \$184,185,822.

FRANCE.
Unskilled labor, 50 to 75 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$2 per day. Estimated wealth, \$42,900,000,000. Commerce, \$1,721,463,500.

GERMANY.
Unskilled labor, 40 to 70 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$2 per day. Estimated wealth, \$42,900,000,000. Commerce, \$1,721,463,500.

ITALY.
Unskilled labor, 30 to 70 cents per day; skilled labor, 40 cents to \$1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, \$14,815,000,000. Commerce, \$409,382,915.

HOLLAND.
Unskilled labor, 50 to 85 cents per day; skilled labor, 80 cents to \$1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, \$4,000,000,000. Commerce, \$1,035,382,560.

UNITED KINGDOM.
Unskilled labor, 50 to 85 cents per day; skilled labor, \$1 to \$2 per day. Estimated wealth, \$47,000,000,000. Commerce, \$3,319,588,940.

ARGENTINA.
This country is nominally on a gold basis, but the money in circulation is chiefly depreciated paper. Unskilled labor, 50 cents to \$1.30 per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$3 per day. Estimated wealth, \$2,545,000,000. Commerce, \$187,669,929.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.
Unskilled labor, 50 to 75 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Estimated wealth, \$4,000,000,000. Commerce, \$267,716,516.

SPAIN.
Unskilled labor, 40 to 55 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$1.10 per day. Estimated wealth, \$12,580,000,000. Commerce, \$285,191,890.

TURKEY.
Unskilled labor, 22 to 50 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$1.25 per day. Estimated wealth, \$2,865,000,000. Commerce, \$176,152,850.

PORTUGAL.
Unskilled labor, 40 to 45 cents per day; skilled labor, 50 cents to \$2 per day. Estimated wealth, \$2,040,000,000. Commerce, \$69,417,500.

CANADA.
Unskilled labor, \$1 to \$1.25 per day; skilled labor, \$1.25 to \$3 per day. Estimated wealth, \$4,900,000,000. Commerce, \$230,618,932.

SWITZERLAND.
Unskilled labor, 50 cents to 60 cents per day; skilled labor, 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. Estimated wealth, \$2,470,000,000. Commerce, \$310,770,012.

VENEZUELA.
Unskilled labor, \$1.50 to \$3 per day; skilled labor, \$1.50 to \$3 per day. Commerce, \$29,925,000.

UNITED STATES.
Unskilled labor, \$1 to \$1.50 per day; skilled labor, \$1.50 to \$5. Estimated wealth, \$120,000,000,000. Commerce, \$1,547,135,194.

CHILE.
Unskilled labor, 50 cents to \$1.10 per day; skilled labor, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day. Commerce, \$40,381,430.

AUSTRALIA.
Unskilled labor, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per day; skilled labor, \$2 to \$5 per day. Estimated wealth, \$6,865,000,000. Commerce, \$561,294,945.

more liberal expenditure of public money would increase its circulation and start up all the channels of trade, and would put in force an effective national policy without copying the economic failures of Mexico, China, South America, and any other silver country. It would also give more satisfactory employment to working people without danger of lessening the purchasing power of their wages. Furthermore, the country is in actual need of better warlike defenses, a general system of interstate canals, and other works of a similar nature, and every dollar expended in that way would not only benefit the entire people, but would also erect enduring public improvements that would belong to the people. Would free silver do as much? Let working people answer that question.

City Brevities

George W. Rouns of New York is in the city.

J. S. B. Andrews of Chicago is in Washington.

J. F. Morton of Worcester is at the St. James.

L. P. Coleman of Chicago, Ill., is in the city.

H. L. Camp of Chicago is registered at the St. James.

August J. Bowie, Jr., of San Francisco is in the city.

Peter S. Shaffer of Hudson, N. Y., is here on his vacation.

N. C. Ryall of Chattanooga, Tenn., is at the Metropolitan.

W. H. Eggleston of Cincinnati is visiting Washington.

E. E. Ellsworth of Flagstaff, Ariz., is visiting Washington.

M. H. Parrish of Clayton, Ohio, is in the city on business.

G. C. Repetti of Cleveland is registered at the Metropolitan.

J. P. Beckman of North Carolina is temporarily residing here.

Officers Bradley and Gee of the Ninth precinct are on leave.

Dr. T. E. Lee, with his son, is at Ashbury Park for a brief stay.

William A. Moncre of Virginia is visiting friends in the city.

L. C. Miller of Ashland, Ohio, is visiting friends here.

M. B. Brandon and F. C. Cummings of Kansas City are in the city.

W. E. Sackett, a New York newspaper man, is at Willard's Hotel.

Hon. James D. Richardson of Tennessee was in Washington for a few hours yesterday.

Cotton Mather, a Southern Railroad official stationed at Savannah, Ga., is in the city.

John A. M. Passmore, a prominent business man of Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan.

Thomas R. Williams of Brookings, S. D., is at the National.

Mr. A. A. Bones and a party of friends will leave today for a two weeks' camp near Leesdown, Md.

Thomas Keenan, No. 905 Seventh street, fell in an epileptic fit yesterday and was brought round at Emergency Hospital.

A tournament for three free scholarships in Gonzaga College will be held at that institution September 3, 4, and 5.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business yesterday stood at \$106,070,000. The withdrawal amounted to \$41,500.

The members of St. Theresa's parish are making arrangements for the opening of a fair November 2, for the benefit of the church.

Stephen Niedetz, an Italian fruit peddler, was arrested yesterday for obstructing the street. He left \$30 collateral for his appearance.

An excursion for the benefit of the poor will be given by River View on Tuesday under the auspices of the Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

A tournament will be given at Forest Glen on Wednesday and Thursday for the benefit of St. John's Church. There will also be bicycle races and other amusements.

John Ryan, six years old, living at No. 512 Thirteenth street, died of an attack yesterday and fractured his nasal bone, knocked out two front teeth, and perforated his lip.

The following-named gentlemen constituted the Executive Committee of the National Association of the Sons of the American Revolution, which met at the National Hotel, at present summering at Colonial Beach, Va.: William W. Birch, E. Broderick, John Frank, Abe Blumenthal.

The Annapolis and Potomac Railway Company was yesterday notified to repair the roadway between its tracks and covering two feet adjacent thereto on M street southeast, between South Capitol and First streets.

The National Bound Money League, organized last Wednesday, comprising young professional and business men, will hold its second meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the parlors of Willard's Hotel. All committee reports will be acted upon, and such other business as may come before it.

Drivers are inconvenienced in various places by the trucks of ice men coming down during the storm of Thursday evening. On the corner of Fourth and the Avenue southeast, lies a huge limb and remains of the neighborhood as well as the street, and a speedy removal of the obstruction.

FORTIFYING AGAINST CANADA.
Had Feeding Said to Have Been Engendered by the Movement.

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 15.—The New York correspondent of the Patrie, the French Canadian newspaper published here, in a letter to that paper states that Americans are busy fortifying themselves by making warlike preparations against Canada. He adds:

"The necessity for this expenditure is causing much hostile sentiment toward Canada among Americans, who really entertain no bad feeling toward the Canadian people, whom they always wish to regard as friends. They have no desire to waste money on frontier armaments, but they say if Canada begins to spend money by appropriating several millions for cannons and fortifications, they desire to pay the military operations by England against the United States, then we are compelled to prepare for our own defense and, perhaps, if the provocation becomes too great, we may be compelled to adopt measures that will entirely abolish the frontier."

"These are sentiments that have been expressed to me, not by Chauvinists, but by serious and intelligent persons."

Mrs. Farnell Sells for England.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—The American line steamer Pennland, which sailed from this port for Liverpool at 1:30 o'clock this morning, had for passengers, Mrs. Farnell Sells, who will go to England for an indefinite stay with her daughter and grandchildren. Mrs. Farnell was accompanied to the pier by several friends, but she will make the journey alone. She was very feeble.

Barbentine Fuller Ships a Crow.

Hartford, N. S., Aug. 15.—The barkentine Herbert Fuller, of that name, has at last succeeded in shipping a crew, and will sail for New York tomorrow.

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IN THE CAMPAIGN

PILOT HOUSES

Facis Gathered From Headquarters of Democrats and Republicans.

Representative Mahon of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania district, chairman of the Committee on Finance, and who believes that the government should liquidate its obligations to private citizens, is in the city on political business. He says that he has developed a plan to give the government a large sum of money in the form of a loan, and that he has secured the support of the Young Men's Christian Association, but that because too slow for him, and for several years previous to his leaving Louisville he was little known in the Ohio Association circles.

"His company was called the Chesapeake Company, and for years occupied a handsome building at the northwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, the principal business center of the city. Mr. Carley was, to a large extent, director of standard oil movements in the South.

"His company had not the name of the great oil trust, that has made more and bigger millions in a brief time than any other in the world, though it was generally known to be the same and always spoken of as such. Mr. Carley was the son of the honor of having his name in the title of the concern.

"In 1885 the company erected a splendid building on Walnut street near Fourth. The building was a square from the Polytechnic building, the corner of the building being the Catholic Cathedral, the Walnut Street Baptist Church, the Warren Memorial Presbyterian, and the Walnut Street Methodist and the First Christian churches were not two blocks away. Mr. Carley's Theater was just across Walnut street, and the new postoffice just across Fourth. It was apparently the opening of a new era of achievement for the great monopoly.

"When the cupstone over the doorway was reached it went up with the words 'Chesapeake Company' engraved upon it. There were two stories of windows. A few days later the stone came down, and in a week went up again bearing the words 'The Standard Oil Company.' Soon after Mr. Carley went out of the management of the company.

"The next thing of his name as manager of the Chesapeake Company, which had thousands and thousands of acres of the finest timber and coal and iron lands in the world awaiting development in the Cumberland Mountain foothills, north and northeast of Cumberland Gap. An incident of his acquiring control of this property was a rate by special train to his headquarters, a \$100,000 cash payment on a railroad purchase.

"There was a sale of the Kentucky Union Railroad by auction at Lexington. Mr. Carley saw just before it took place that he would be the successful bidder. He got \$500,000 in gold, and at Louisville at 4 o'clock, Monday, secured a receipt from his Louisville Nashville friends, had all other trains notified that he had right of way, climbed into the cab with an engineer and told him to cut loose. It was a wild run past farms, through villages where citizens looked on with open-mouthed wonder, while the engine tore through in violation of all ordinances; a stop of a few moments at Frankfort, and then on to Lexington, a trip of a little over a hundred miles, in a little over two hours. Not so remarkable for the speed of the train as the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio, out of New York, but marvelous for that section. The safe full of gold was hustled to an express wagon and carried to a point where it could be used in making payment when the safe was opened at 10 o'clock. There was plenty of time, and Mr. Carley got his railroad.

"Soon after that Mr. Carley moved permanently to New York, and has since been living there, spending his summers at Newport."

Quite a number of Georgians are in town just now, and one of them, C. W. Smith of Macon, recently told an anecdote revealing the keen political sagacity of Gov. Atkinson of that State.

"When Mr. Atkinson was governor, his first nomination to the gubernatorial position he was very solicitous about obtaining the support of a blacksmith at Macon, who had large influence among the voters of his locality. The governor did not swell himself with pride when he went to visit this blacksmith, nor did he tip-toe this way and that in order to avoid piles of clinders and pieces of iron.

"Not he. Straight he walked to the nearest anvil, gave it a push with his coat tail, sat down thereon and commenced to spin out his political yarn. But he did not have a solid work for his action had spoken more convincingly to the influential smithy, who became an ardent supporter of Atkinson, related to all who came his way how the governor had acted like a good fellow that day in his shop and when the time of selecting delegates for the nominating convention came threw all his strength to him."

"The tricks," said Robert A. Ralph of Lancaster, Pa., at the Raleigh, which swindlers take the trouble to think up and work out are certainly ingenious, and these men would make their fortunes in any other line of business if the same amount of energy and cleverness were applied.

"One of the sharpest of them all has been operating in my State. He comes around to the farmer's door, ostensibly as the agent of a new and improved machine, he offers the best of inducements he is generally favored with an order. In drawing up the contract he uses what appears to be an ordinary fountain pen, and then hands the same pen to the farmer to sign his name.

"A simple transaction it would seem, but it is just here that he gets in his work. The pen has two ends, one of which writes with ordinary ink and the other with ink which fades entirely in the course of ten hours, leaving the slightest trace of the body of the contract is written in this fading ink, but the end that the farmer signs his name with contains the ordinary kind. Then, when the contract fades away the swindler is left with the farmer's signature on an otherwise blank piece of paper. A preliminary note is then written over the signature, the note disposed of in the neighborhood and the rogue decamps, only to play the same trick in some other portion of the State."

A fitting climax to the wonders of the nineteenth century it looks as though we would be able to see across thousands of miles of country by means of electricity and wire before the year 1900."

Thus spoke Walter Clinton, an amateur in electricity, talking from New Haven, Conn., who is stopping at the St. James.

"Recent experiments have shown that such a thing is possible and as electricians all over the country are at work on it, no doubt you will have the pleasure of seeing your mother-in-law at long distance."

Senator Jones, chairman of the national Democratic committee, was at headquarters yesterday. He was once placed into work and declined to see any one until late in the afternoon. He found it absolutely necessary, it was stated, to deny himself to visitors in order to catch up with the business which had accumulated while he was in New York.

A conference looking upward of an hour was held between Chairman Jones, Senator Faulkner, chairman of the Congressional committee, Sen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, and Representative McMillin, of Tennessee. Senator Faulkner left this afternoon for his home in Martinsburg, W. Va., to spend Sunday, and Secretary Gardner ran down to Atlantic City to escape the heat for a couple of days.

W. S. McKean will open up an office at headquarters Monday and begin active work in connection with the labors of the various clubs. It is proposed to make the work of these clubs a valuable aid to the committee in the pending campaign.

HEARD BY THE LOUNGER.